Permanent Peace Between All Peoples By EDWARD BERWICK
President of American School Peace Legs

to the War Traders' league and Armament s dicate, is so unchangeah. choleric and pugnaciou that all talk of permanen peace between peoples on a

Human nature.

basis of simple justice is the wildest of all wild theories. Fortunately however, the centenary of the treaty of Ghent, which we this year celebrate, provides us not with "a theory but with a condition," which has

remained a world fact for 100 years.

In 1814 it was agreed by the terms of the above treaty that no warships should be built, equipped or maintained on the great lakes which form so large a part of the boundary between the United States of America and the dominions of Great Britain in Canada; except that four small patrol vessels, or revenue cutters, armed with one gun apiece, might be kept affoat by each power. Later this amicable understanding was so enlarged that not a fortress was built to protect any part of the 3,000-mile division one between Canada and the United States.

That the preparation for peace has successfully kept the peace nullifies the War Traders' motto, "If you want peace prepare for war." Where nobody is loaded nothing explodes.

Money and men are wanted the world over for national internal developments that would use the people's revenues reproductively instead of

The latest thing in superdreadnaughts costs \$21,000,000. Its annual maintenance adds a million, interest at five per cent. another million, wear and tear a third. In less than twenty years for all these millions there remains only old junk, tombstones and debt. A single bomb dropped to note some of the special characterfrom an aeroplane may produce this result at an earlier date after the vessel is commissioned.

Need all nacions so waste their resources? Is not this country big live in the bungalows, which are built and progressive enough to go to the next Hague conference, tell of the in all sizes and styles, according to success of our century's naval holiday and urge all the world to join in The single ground floor plan is fresimilar stipulations, at once so eminently necessary and satisfactory and of quently departed from by the addition such proved feasibility?

Let not any mere perfunctory ceremonial be our sole celebration of the completion of such a notable naval holiday.



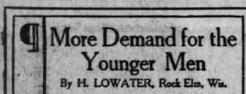
How often have we heard the remark: "I won't work for a woman?" The sneer is an unmanly weapon. The writer heard a man who had been discharged for dishonesty remark in the presence

of the efficient woman who succeeded him: "Oh, well, petticoats are cheap." Three or four decades ago only men were employed behind the lace and ribbon counters. Placing girls in those positions met with a mighty cry: "Women are crowding the men out." In about equal numbers boys and girls are born, the former free and equal, the latter handicapped by prejudice, but with the same instinct for the preservation of life. The necessity of food and clothes is common to all. Why, therefore, the masculine monopoly of the labor field?

It has not been possible for men to furnish all the women in the world with homes. In times past teaching, cooking and sewing were the only occupations open to them. In these they were unmolested as long as the pay was small or nothing at all, but with the opportunity for larger temoluments men placed themselves in the principalship of schools, they became chefs and ladies' tailors, and the woman who entered into competition was clearly "out of her sphere."

She should remain in the home, which she does not possess, caring for the husband and children she may never have.

As)to family quarrels that may ensue when women vote, let me say large scale for accommodating troops | the world, so small indeed that it that the wives will vote for the betterment of conditions affecting them- in the military division; also public could not be seen with the most powselves and their children. Why engage in domestic strife unless a man



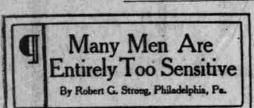
We are told this is the age tage; that men of fifty or mand for young men today than yesterday? Is a man "ripe" before fifty years of age?

I will acknowledge that every age has had its brilliant young men, but in the long run have they been the "safe men" at the helm? Who compose the 90 per cent. of business men that fail? Who grasp more than they can hold?

Young men have always been looked upon as the possessors of enthusiasm and health, but is the matter of years the only test? The agent at the free labor bureau established by Illinois, whose office used to be in Chicago, used to send men with gray heads to fill places that many younger men were asking for. He told me once that it was not years that formed his standard of measurement, but enthusiasm; that physical labor called for the young man, but skill, executive ability and many duties of clerkship called for men of unwasted powers.

Too many young men were burning the candle of life at both ends with a constant loss of steadiness and reliability, or they were not yet awake to the full exercise of their powers.

He said, further, the only difference between Edison and others was that Mr. Edison was awakened early and was always ready to put his shoulder under any load and lift.



The man who is looking for trouble can always find it, and he who is "touchy" will find numerous points of contact between his oversensitive epithelium and an unfeeling world.

Most of us are entirely too busy to go out of our way for the purmose of offering a deliberate insult. But there are always persons who scent an affront to their honor and their motives and imagine that others have stopped work to injure them in the world's esteem. Their vulner- watchman, and who is bound to help able vanity will not let them rest till they have resented the affront. Their travelers' servants in procuring food microscopic gaze enlarges the minnow of criticism to a luge cetacean.

Frequently those who have invited suggestions are the very ones who are offended when a candid hint is offered. They want to be told a dollar, a day. Natives seldom stop that they are doing entirely right, and you cannot point out a better way at these public bungalows, which are and be a friend.

The worst of supersensitiveness is that none can say when the man with his skin inside out will feel hurt.

When any work is undertaken in which he has a part his exotic sen-

sibilities obtrude themselves and must be considered. He stands in his own light and obstructs the labors of other men

Men will never be reformed until women stop tempting them, says ly in the suburbs or outlying districts a lecturer. Old Adam held a similar view.

After we have filled it full, what ingratitude the stomach shows by

giving us indigestion! Beachey has turned seven flops in the air, thus qualifying as a human griddle cake.

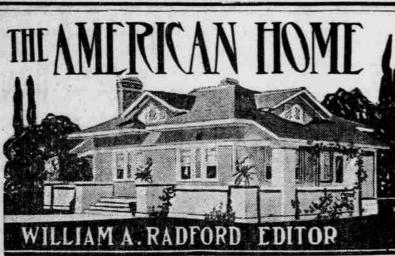
He is an unusual man who will sharpen a pencil at the gilt-lettered

ted as proof that improvement in milk as that made from alfalfa, it restores process, as has been supposed, but is places where alfalfa will not-and it pherited in Menndelian fashion; that is ideal bee pasture. is, if a daughter is not on an approximate equality with her dam as a milk producer she is either much higher or much lower.

Value of Sweet Clover. Do you call sweet clover a weed? If too rank a g

inheritance of Milk Yield. Ver is one of the most valuable forage Records of Danish cows are submit plants known. It makes a hay as good breeding is not a gradual depleted soil, it will grow in many

> Pays to Thin Sheep. It pays to thin fruit where the trees are loaded. The best way is by hand picking. Where trees are putting out too rank a growth of young fruit



without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only nclose two-cent stamp for reply.

India was the original home of the country house of one floor only. On account of the increasing popularity of the bungalow style of building in our own country it will be of interest istics associated with these structures in the land of their origin.

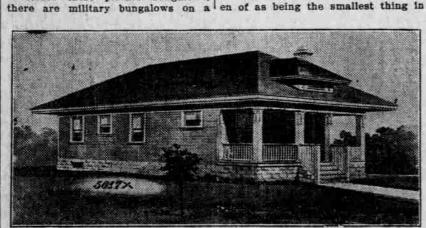
In India it is the Europeans who of rooms, utilizing the under-roof space on the second floor Invariably. however, the bungalow is surrounded with a veranda, and the roof of which affords a shelter from the sun, though in America the veranda is often confined to one end of the house or runs only part of the way round. In the chief cities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, some of the bungalows as sume the proportions of palatial residences, but in the smaller towns they are of more moderate preten sions. In general, they are provided with exterior offices or buildings to accommodate the large retinue of servants common in Indian life. Besides these private bungalows,

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he selection will be subject to the figure authority doubt the highest authority. ing-room, also extending the full width of the house, with a seat along the left end, and a large fireplace at the right end, flanked by bookcases for the little library that should be found in bungalow, the native name of this every home. Straight down the cenhouse being bangla, which signified a ter of the house runs a hallway on each side of which opens of a commodious bedroom with ample closets, the latter being supplemented by two additional closets opening directly off the hall. Back of the bedroom lie, on one side the bathroom, entered from the hall, with still another closet (for linen, etc.) and on the other side the well-lighted pantry, opening directly off the kitchen. At the very end of the hall a door opens into the dining-room, which is directly connected with the amply lighted kitchen. From the latter, a door opens to the cellar stairway, and another door to the back porch. The cellar or basement can be built of any size desired, and is lighted by windows in the underpinning or the foundation walls. Every inch of space in this house is adapted to the modern requirements of good lighting, heat and ventilation.

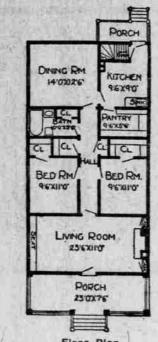
> SMALLER THAN THE ATOM Men of Science Now Talk of the Ion

as the Least Quantity That Can Be Imagined.

For a long time the atom was spoken of as being the smallest thing in



of young men; that a white actual comfort, are all built on the head is a dreadful disadvan- same plan. They are quadrangular in shape, and one story high, with roofs this true? Is there more de- are divided into suites of two, three ing jar of cool water. Travelers are 100,000,000 persons 4,000,000 years. expected to bring their servants, bedding, cooking apparatus, etc., with them, though tableware, condiments, and sometimes even food and liquors, with cooking service are supplied. At each travelers' bungalow is stationed



and fuel in the nearest village. regular charge for the use of the bungalow is one rupee, or about hall patronized almost exclusively by Europeans.

It is the artistic possibilities and low cost, combined with available convenience of arrangement and lightening of work-the housewife having practically no stair climbing to tire her out-which have commended the bungalow type of house so strongly to American home-builders. Especial of our cities, where the busy workers where even those of moderate means is merely an effort to equip the small find it possible to call their home voice of conscience with a megatheir own, the bungalow is in con- phone."

stantly increasing evidence. In the accompanying perspective view and floorplan, we show a very neat and attractive five-room cottage 24 feet six inches wide by 46 feet six lation of the United States, not in inches long. The spacious porch cluding our island possessions, is 91. across the entire front affords a shady | 972,266.

bungalows maintained by the govern- erful magnifying glass. A molecule ment for the accommodation of trav- is the smallest part of any material. elers, in which are blended the fea- It is supposed to be made up of atoms tures of an English roadside inn and of various elements. Thus a molecule an eastern caravansary. These bunga- of water is made up of one atom of lows, though they vary greatly in oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen. Now we hear that the atom may be. broken up into fragments called ions. The ion is both the smallest quanprojective so as to form porticos and tity of matter and the smallest quanmore are not wanted. Is verandas. Along the trunk roads they tity of electricity capable of existing in a free state. It is so small that if or four rooms, provided with bed- enough electricity to generate the steads, tables, and chairs, glass win- hydrogen in a toy balloon were to be dows and framed glass doors. Off obtained by counting out the ions, 100 each room is a bathroom, with stand- to the minute, the task would occupy And yet these ions have been isolated and measured in the laboratory of Prof. R. A. Milliken of the University of Chicago. Prof. Milliken has modified and improved upon the methods previous experiments. Whereas those used for their experiments a fog of tiny water particles, whose aver age size and weight could be calculated, as well as the average electric charge on each, Milliken isolates and observes a droplet of oil, which he controls and experiments upon as easily as one might measure and test a block of steel. This droplet serves as a trap for flying ions, the accession of which to the drop is at once detected by a sudden change in its behavior

Propose to Codify Tango. The Paris academy of dancing masters, aroused by the ban laid on the tango by the pope, French archbishops, and foreign sovereigns, has called an international congress of dancing professors for Easter Sunday and Monday, April 12 and 13, to codify the tango. The dancing teachers intend drafting unalterable rules for the dance, which, they say, is in itself moral, but modifications and changes, introduced by unqualified professors, have allowed abuses to creep in. French, American, English, Austrian, Spanish, Italian, Swiss and German teachers have promised attendance.

Training Animals. The psychology of animals is curiously like that of young children. Interest must be won; it cannot be No appeal, save a direct one to instinct, is admissible. Penalties are quite meaningless except as obstacles in a particular path, and as such they must never arouse active fear. It will be seen therefore that the opportunities for cruelty are no cessarily limited. Trainers may abuse

Voice Encouragement. "Your investigation has not result ed in punishing anybody." "I hadn't any confident expectations of the day seek rest amid surround that it would," replied Senator ings like those of the country, and Sorghum. "Ordinarily an investigation

their charges, but each time they

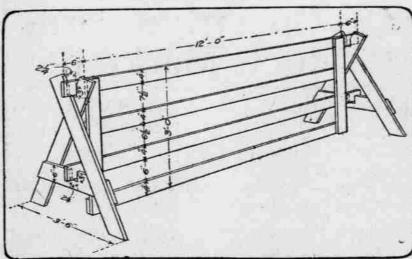
do so they court disaster.

Votes in 1912 Election. The total number of votes cast in the presidential election of 1912 was of the bungalow type, which can be 15,034,800. The voting population is built anywhere for about \$1,700. It is estimated at 18,000,000 and the popu-

The London Chronicle tells us that a clerk. It was the president himthe Swiss president's unassuming self." In Sir Horace Rumbold's time status has given rise to many stories. (the sixtles) the story was that a dip-Mr. Edmund d'Auvergne, visiting the | lomatist, calling at the president's pri government buildings at Bern, "no- vate abode, was admitted by a lady ticed the word 'Bundespraesident' with tucked-up sleeves and scap (president of the confederation) in- sudded arms. Madame la Presidente cribed over an inconspicuous door, straight from the washtub. just as you might see the word 'Cashier' or 'District Registrar.' I called to mind how an important English

Significance of Dark Hair. Very dark hair indicates a highly railway contractor once knocked at strung person, especially among this door and was answered by a man | women.

MORE SHEEP SHOULD BE RAISED ON FARMS



Panel and Braces for Making a Portable Sheep Fence. Wire Fencing Is Also Frequently Used in the Construction of Panels.

Sheep husbandry should receive more attention from the farmer of this country than it does at the present time. Unquestionably sheep raising could profitably be fitted into the general management of thousands of farms where there is none at the present time. On many other farms the size of the flock could be increased and more attention given to this branch of farming with resulting profit to the owner, according to the department of agriculture.

It has been estimated that sheen will eat 90 per cent, of all troublesome weeds. They are, in fact, commonly used in cleaning up weeds from fields, fence rows, roadsides, stubble fields and corn fields. The common belief among farmers is that weeds eaten by sheep are so broken up in the digestive processes that the seeds will not germinate after passing through the body as in the case of rarely permitted to go to seed if enough sheep are turned in the field while the weeds are young and tender.

by the Canadian government among a the body, insuring a cleaner carcass. considerable number of sheep to determine the kinds of weeds eaten by them, it was generally agreed that that as possible. In the summer it sheep would consume all but a very few extremely unpalatable ones, such as mullein, Scotch thistle, etc. Upon inquiry as to the specific kinds eaten, one farmer replied that he could not give any definite information on the subject, as the sheep kept his farm so free from weeds that he could not ditions. In the majority of cases, howsee what kinds they actually ate.

Where sheep have been kept, but where for some reason they have has usually occurred in the annearup and grown where they had formerthan a flock of sheep.

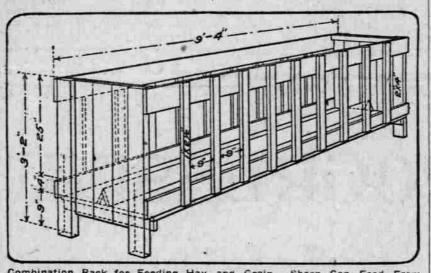
a proved success, and it is already spoiling before it can be used. represented in some of the breeds. In the winter there is little diffi-

by the United States Depart- be more helpless in repelling the at-ment of Agriculture.) tacks made moon them. This need tacks made upon them. This need not discourage the prospective shepherd, since good care and management will obviate most of these trou-Upon this care and management depends the "luck" of the shepherd. Flocks are known to exist upon weeds and waste roughages with little or no attention, but the returns are proportionately meager.

A well-trained sheep dog is the greatest friends of the industry, while the cur dog is one of its worst enemies. The Scotch collie is the sheep dog of America, and a welltrained one can not be appreciated unless seen at work. Their tireless watching, even at night, makes them invaluable to the sheep herder. By their barking they warn him of any prowler that may be lurking about the flock.

Much of the sheepy flavor of mutton comes from the generation of gases in the stomach after the sheep is other live stock. However, weeds are killed. For this reason sheep should be dressed as rapidly as possible. A platform six or eight inches high is a convenient thing to work on and In some investigations carried on aids in keeping the blood away from

After dressing, the carcass should be cooled to 40 degrees, or as near will be necessary to have ice for this purpose. Where there is a farm refrigerator the carcass can be placed in it, provided there is a circulation of dry air and no objectionable odors are present. Mutton can be kept for a week or ten days under these con-Under these conditions the sheep or lamb, as the case may be, should be been disposed of, a striking difference slaughtered in the evening, the carcass allowed to hang out overnight ance of the farm. Weeds have sprung (where nothing will disturb it), and taken to a cool dry room or cellar in ly been kept in check. There is no the morning, before the flies are better solution to the weed problem about. If the carcass is split it will in the contest that followed the Democool out more rapidly. Under these The farmer's sheep should be a conditions it is a good plan for two or wool and mutton sheep, with empha- more farmers to club together, each sis upon mutton. This "dual purpose" taking a part of the carcass, so that sheep, if the name be permissible, is there will be no danger of the meat



Combination Rack for Feeding Hay and Grain. Sheep Can Feed From

investigations of the tariff board indicate that sheep farming for wool alone credit to wool the percentage of re- be avoided. ceipts from wool was 38 and from other sources 62. If the raising of used for food until it is thoroughly sheep for wool alone does not pay in | cooled out. Lamb is as good as it this region, it probably would not in any other part of the farming section. In establishing a flock it is better

for the farmer to start on a small scale, unless he has previously had experience. When one is dealing with small numbers, a mistake in manageso great importance as where larger numbers are involved. Starting with a small flock requires less capital also. If it is desired to augment the size of the flock, this can be done by the natural increase, the best ewe lambs being selected each year for the pur-This should prove more economical than buying all the breeding stock outright. Where the stock is produced on the farm, only the cost of production can rightly be charged against it, but where it is purchased the cost of production plus a profit and very often the price of the reputation of the breeder must be paid. By producing the breeding stock himself the farmer should secure a more uniform lot and one better adapted to his own particular conditions. Another advantage of small numbers, especially where capital is limited, is that

better animals can be purchased. The ram has as much influen upon the flock as the entire ewe flock bred to him, which fact gives rise to the old saying, "The ram is half the flock." The selection of the ram is thus seen to be a matter of prime importance. Improvement in breeding can be brought about in a flock at less expense by the use of a good ram than in any other way. A good ram to a valuable investment and the few a mediocre one multiply themselves one in returns on the lamb, crop. The wise selection of a single ram has in many cases made a flock famous. Probably sheep are subject to more ills than any other class of domestic animals. At any rate, they seem to boiled potatoes and bran.

Meat for the Hens.

or leaves. Here she will get plenty

of exercise while she scratches for

her daily allowance of grain. A quart

when they have a dry mash before

them all the time.

The best type is the most profitable | culty about keeping the meat. A good combination of wool and mutton. The way to keep mutton at this time is to allow it to freeze up and to cut off enough for use from time to time with | Their party organs are already electis unprofitable. In investigating 543 a saw. A single freezing does not flocks of the fine-wool section of Ohio injure the quality, but alternate freezthey found that when there was a net | ing and thawing is harmful and should

Lamb and mutton should never be ever will be as soon as it is thoroughly cooled, but mutton improves with ripening for a week at 40 to 45 degrees F. Mutton can be corned, but it is not as palatable nor is it as nutritious as the fresh meat. The hams are sometimes spiced and are considment or an error in judgment is not ered by many to be a delicacy when prepared in this way.

COST OF BUILDING CREAMERY

Small Structure Constructed of Brick or Cement Will Cost From \$3,000 to \$4,000.

(By JAMES SORENSON.) a creamery will vary with the kind of material used, the size of the building, and the distance the building materials must be transported. Prices of building materials also vary, which makes it very hard to give accurate figures as to cost, hence only general data can be given in this line.

A small creamery building constructed of brick or coment with cement floors, will cost from \$3,000 to \$4,008 a medium sized building \$5,000 to \$6,000, and a large one from \$7,000 to \$19,000. These prices secure good substantial buildings, constructed so that they are sanitary and practically frost-proof, and that is the cheapest building to put up where dairying has come to stay. There are no doubt places where lumber is cheap and dairying in its infancy, where it may be advisable to build a frame building, and in such places a building can possibly be put up for about half what extra dollars in cost over the price of it costs to build a more substantial

> Dry oats and wheat make very poor duck feed but both are good when cooked and mixed with commeal or

The hen must have a meat diet, If you are working for eggs be care plenty of oyster shell, and a good ra- ful to select the most vigorous birds tion of grains. She can utilize more for winter layers. Market all the corn in the winter than she is able rest as broilers. Weaklings are no acto in the summer. Her body must count as egg producers. have more warmth. She should be fed in the scratch material of straw

Demand for Mules. There are no present indications of an oversupply of mules. Good prices of grain to lifteen hens is about right are so well maintained that we wonder why more farmers do not raise these indispensable animals.

NEW TARIFF RESULTS

Cannot Be Considered Other Than Disappointing.

Question Whether Income Tax Will Counterbalance the Enormous Shortage Shown in the Customs Receipts.

The defenders of the Wilson-Underwood tariff are strenuously standing off criticism of that measure by protesting that it must be given time; that it has not yet gotten fairly into performance. It may not be unpardonable, however, to make a few notation marks in the statistical results, under the new tariff, as these results are given out from the various departments and bureaus. A statement just given out from the

treasury department shows that the customs receipts for January, 1914, were nearly \$6,000,000 below the receipts for January, 1913. The statement also shows that in January of last year the treasury took in \$3,000,-000 more than it paid out, whereas, for last month more than \$7,000,000 was paid out in excess of receipts. A little reflection upon the significance of these figures will lead to a guess about what the size of the prospective treasury deficit of the fiscal year ending is going to be. The income tax is a resource yet in the reckoning, but it is a matter of theory as to whether the revenue from this source will counterbalance the developing shortage in the customs receipts.

As to what the new tariff was to do, but hasn't done-it was to bring down the high cost of living. The anxious ultimate consumer is yet waiting for this to happen. It was to stimulate foreign trade. There was a marked decline during the last three months of 1913 both in imports and exports, as compared with the last three months of 1912. It was to make business hum. Is anybody being kept awake o' nights by the increased roar of the wheels of industry?

Republicans Strong In California. The registration of voters in Califor nia is exciting great interest, largely because of the fact that the unexpect ed has happened. California has been regarded very justly as a Progressive stronghold. Its governor, Johnson, was the candidate for vice-president on ever, ice is not available on the farm. the Progressive national ticket, and he is now a candidate for a second term as governor. He helped undoubtedly to carry the state for his party last year, when it secured all but two of the thirteen electoral votes. At the practically forced out of the field and crats won the two electoral votes that did not go to Roosevelt and Johnson. But the registration for the first month of this year shows that the Republicans are now very much stronger than either the Democrats or the Progressives. The figures up to February

1 are: Republicans, 75,981; Democrats, 35,512; Progressives, 48,688. These returns are partial only in the counties from which reports have been received and are for only 27 countles out of a total of 58. But Los Angeles San Francisco, Alameda (Oakland, Sacremento and San Diego are included. The Democrats show no very great strength anywhere. The Progressives are doing their best in Sacramento and Alameda. The Republicans are strong everywhere. In Los Angeles the figures are: Republicans, 27,168; Democrats, 12,446; Progressives, 16,736. In San Francisco: Republicans, 3,917; Democrats, 2,498; Progressives, 2,968. In San Diego: Republicans, 3,049; Democrats, 2,678; Progressives, 1,414. In Alameda the Democrats are almost a negligible third, while the Progressives registered 15,436 and the Republicans 13,-

Since the total registration may exceed a million the end is a long way off, but naturally the Republicans are much elated by the returns so far. ing a Republican delegation to congress and taking control of the state

Humiliating to Nation.

An incident exhibiting another interesting phase of Mr. Bryan's character was his staging of an occasion when he as secretary of state should be called upon by all the foreign diplomats at Washington, in uniform. It is related that as the gold-laced representatives of the powers of the earth filed past the secretary of state a moving picture camera duly installed in the gallery made of the scene an imperishable record to be worked off through the nickelodeons of the country. More interesting still, we fancy, would have been a series of snapshots of the inside minds of the diplo matic gentlemen required to play a part in this ridiculous spectacle.

One-Man Party.

Many Progressives insist, of course, and honestly believe, that their principles are not dependent on the thoughts of Mr. Roosevelt. The fact remains, and cannot be denied, that the Progressive movement would not have given birth to a separate and great party, measured by the votes it cast in 1912, but for the personal popularity, personal ambition and personal vindictiveness of Theodore Roosevelt. It is nonsense to call it a party of the people,

May Hear About It Later. The refusal of the Democrats in congress to give any encouragement to woman suffrage must be highly embarrassing to Democratic politicians in Kansas Illinois and other states where the women have lately been en-

President Wilson says he is not in the habit of talking when he has nothing to say. From this we take it that there is where he has one on his secretary of state.-Pueblo Chieftain.

The Flying Dutchman. The legend of the Flying Dutchman

is thus explained in a work entitled "Researches in Atmospheric Phenomena," by Thomas Foster. The story runs that once upon a time a certain Dutch sea captain swore such a fearful oath that, as a punishment for his blasphemy, he was condemned by the higher powers to beat about the seas until the Day of Judgment. His vessel is never known to get into port, and is seen at uncertain times sailing at an immense rate before the wind under full press of canvas.

Sin-Against Whom?

By REV. J. H. RALSTON retary of Correspondence Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

.......... TEXT-"Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight."-



Psu. 51:4.

Very much as to ultimate resuits depends on the answer to this question. Sin Against Self. It is not very difficult to show a man that a certain kind of life will land him in poverty, shame, consequent wretchedness. It is among those who thus fall that

rescue missions

have their field That which is referred to is often spoken of as sin against one's self, and sad to say, much of the preaching of this day is the appeal to self, as far as sin is concerned, and the strength of this appeal is in the consequences of sin that are in this life and temporal. The words: "He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption," are frequently quoted and

their truth is rarely questioned. But even in this there is something forgotten, the consequences of such a life in the future world. The hell beyond this life is not alluded to fre quently, except often in a sneering way as suggesting the hell on earth into which so many fall. There are many who work along religious lines, who appear to have very little in view. except the consequences of sin as seen in the present life. Many who are enthusiastic in the support of foreign missions are so simply because they wish to lift up the heathen who live in huts and caves of the earth into which they crawl as the wild beasts crawl into their dens, who are altogether unclothed, or slightly clothed and subsist on foods that are not properly prepared, to the comforts of sanitary homes, modern dress, and the delicacies of the modern dining table.

The Effect of Sin on Others. The appeal here is not, as strong as the first case, but there are persons who have so much of the better man in them that they really regard the welfare of those who are abou them. The husband has regard to his obligations to his children, and he provides for their comfort. The son recognizes that the father and mother have deepest love for him, and if he acts in a way that wounds that love he feels that he has sinned against them. This is all very worthy, and it is proper on certain occasions to cal the attention of certain persons to

their sinning in this regard. Sin Against God.

There is another sphere that in these days needs notice. Harry Monroe, the man who in years long gone, knew the depths of sin but who for thirty years at the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago has been the means of leading hundreds of sinful men and women to God said to the writer of these words only a few days "It is not hard to get men and women to raise their hands, and to stand up and go forward to the altar -but that is not enough, the trouble is, there is not enough conviction of sin," and he quoted the words of David, "Against thee thee only have sinned." One of the greatest difficulties that workers for God have to meet is to get men' and women to get hold of the idea of God. A man's moral degradation may be acknowledged with very little thought of God. Even one's sins against others may be conceded with very little or no thought of God, and there are many men and women who are faithful to their dependents who do not know God. But in deeper thinking on sin practically everything is lost if God is left out. There is no proper apprehension of sin until God is brought into the foreground. The man readily says: "Yes, I have sinned against myself, and I have sinned against society," but when asked if he has sinned against God he is dazed, and is silent. If the man who acknowledges sins against himself and society, would only think a little, he would ask the question, "Who established the law that enforced these results?" he will soon come to the place where he must acknowledge God, and if he does so, the solution

of the problem of his sin is at hand. David was near that solution when he said: "I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. Against thee, thee only have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight." Job was near it when he said: "Behold, I am vile; what shall I answer thee? I will lay my hand upon my mouth." When the prodigal echoed the words of David, he was near the same blessing. The cry: "God be merciful to me a sinner," comes out of a clear recognition of God. No one can confess his sin and forsake

it without acknowledgment of God. This is properly called conviction of sin. It is not produced by trial in a court of justice, nor is it the result of carrying an abstract proposition to its logical conclusion, but to a sense of personal wrong doing in the sight of God. A great evangelical teacher of the last century said that conviction of sin involves a sense of wrong doing, distress in view of the past and an apprehension in view of what is to come. How much of the conviction of the present day contains these elements?

Patience and Suffering. The crown of patience cannot be received where there has been no suffering. If thou refusest to suffer, thou refusest to be crowned; but if thou wishest to be crowned thou must fight manfully and suffer patiently. Without labor none can obtain rest, and without contending there can be no conquest.-Thomas a Kempis.

Forget the Injury.

There are deeds that seem unpardonable, people who merit neither excuse, nor goodwill, nor forbearance. Is this sufficient reason for remembering them forever? Let the injury fall to the ground and do not stop to recover it.-Charles Wagner.

China and comprises about 1,367,600 square miles and a population of 2, 500,000. Of this population at least 2,000,000 are wholly unreached by missionary effort.